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O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
MANGO CHUTNEY,
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

[3074]

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

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Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ACCESSORIES
For MOTOR CARS,
MOTOR CYCLES AND
MOTOR BOATS.
"GOODYEAR" and
"DUNLOP" TYRES.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Vaux Rd., H.K.
Tele. 87.

783

No. 1-550 號十五百五千八萬一第 日五十月九年巳丁 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30TH, 1917. 二禮拜 號三十月十年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 275 lbs. net.
In Bags 550 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

BRITISH

PILSENER

BEER,

ALLSOPP'S

BURTON-ON-TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS,

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 74.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS DUMP PROOF AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest dump
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 1/4" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climates and are second to none for reliability
in the field.

We have also received a consignment of
R.S.A. Air Rifles.

INSPECTION INVITED.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[1105]

A LING & CO.

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Customs Markers in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

[525]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 15 "
1.15 " " 2.15 " "	" " 15 "
2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" " 15 "
3.00 " " 4.00 " "	" " 15 "
4.00 " " 5.00 " "	" " 15 "
5.00 " " 6.00 p.m.	Every Half-Hour.
6.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAY.	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 15 "
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	" " 10 "
8.30 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	
Night Cars at 11 Midnight.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compendious Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.

445

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 31st OCTOBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 6 Local. a.m.	No. 7 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 11 Through Express. p.m.	No. 11 Local. p.m.	No. 15 Through Express. p.m.	No. 15 Local. p.m.	No. 17 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Through Express. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Kai Yue Quay)	7.25		8.15		12.15		1.15		6.15		7.15	
SHA KUNG	8.40		9.30		1.30		2.30		6.30		7.30	
YUEN CHUN	10.35	8.05	10.45	11.45	3.30	7.10	5.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35
YUEN CHUN		8.15		11.55		7.20		6.40		6.40		6.40
YUEN CHUN		8.25		12.05		7.30		6.50		6.50		6.50
YUEN CHUN		8.35		12.15		7.40		7.00		7.00		7.00
YUEN CHUN		8.45		12.25		7.50		7.10		7.10		7.10
YUEN CHUN		8.55		12.35		8.00		7.20		7.20		7.20
YUEN CHUN		9.05		12.45		8.10		7.30		7.30		7.30
YUEN CHUN		9.15		12.55		8.20		7.40		7.40		7.40
YUEN CHUN		9.25		1.05		8.30		7.50		7.50		7.50
YUEN CHUN		9.35		1.15		8.40		8.00		8.00		8.00
YUEN CHUN		9.45		1.25		8.50		8.10		8.10		8.10
YUEN CHUN		9.55		1.35		9.00		8.20		8.20		8.20
YUEN CHUN		10.05		1.45		9.10		8.30		8.30		8.30
YUEN CHUN		10.15		1.55		9.20		8.40		8.40		8.40
YUEN CHUN		10.25		2.05		9.30		8.50		8.50		8.50
YUEN CHUN		10.35		2.15		9.40		9.00		9.00		9.00
YUEN CHUN		10.45		2.25		9.50		9.10		9.10		9.10
YUEN CHUN		10.55		2.35		10.00		9.20		9.20		9.20
YUEN CHUN		11.05		2.45		10.10		9.30		9.30		9.30
YUEN CHUN		11.15		2.55		10.20		9.40		9.40		9.40
YUEN CHUN		11.25		3.05		10.30		9.50		9.50		9.50
YUEN CHUN		11.35		3.15		10.40		10.00		10.00		10.00
YUEN CHUN		11.45		3.25		10.50		10.10		10.10		10.10
YUEN CHUN		11.55		3.35		11.00		10.20		10.20		10.20
YUEN CHUN		12.05		3.45		11.10		10.30		10.30		10.30
YUEN CHUN		12.15		3.55		11.20		10.40		10.40		10.40
YUEN CHUN		12.25		4.05		11.30		10.50		10.50		10.50
YUEN CHUN		12.35		4.15		11.40		11.00		11.00		11.00
YUEN CHUN		12.45		4.25		11.50		11.10		11.10		11.10
YUEN CHUN		12.55		4.35		12.00		11.20		11.20		11.20
YUEN CHUN		1.05		4.45		12.10		11.30		11.30		11.30
YUEN CHUN		1.15		4.55		12.20		11.40		11.40		11.40
YUEN CHUN		1.25		5.05		12.30		11.50		11.50		11.50
YUEN CHUN		1.35		5.15		12.40		12.00		12.00		12.00
YUEN CHUN		1.45		5.25		12.50		12.10		12.10		12.10
YUEN CHUN		1.55		5.35		1.00		12.20		12.20		12.20
YUEN CHUN		2.05		5.45		1.10		12.30		12.30		12.30
YUEN CHUN		2.15		5.55		1.20		12.40		12.40		12.40
YUEN CHUN		2.25		6.05		1.30		12.50		12.50		12.50
YUEN CHUN		2.35		6.15		1.40		1.00		1.00		1.00
YUEN CHUN		2.45		6.25		1.50		1.10		1.10		1.10
YUEN CHUN		2.55		6.35		2.00		1.20		1.20		1.20
YUEN CHUN		3.05		6.45		2.10		1.30		1.30		1.30
YUEN CHUN		3.15		6.55		2.20		1.40		1.40		1.40
YUEN CHUN		3.25		7.05		2.30		1.50		1.50		1.50
YUEN CHUN		3.35		7.15		2.40		2.00		2.00		2.00
YUEN CHUN		3.45		7.25		2.50		2.10		2.10		2.10
YUEN CHUN		3.55		7.35		3.00		2.20		2.20		2.20
YUEN CHUN		4.05		7.45		3.10		2.30		2.30		2.30
YUEN CHUN		4.15		7.55		3.20		2.40		2.40		2.40
YUEN CHUN		4.25		8.05		3.30		2.50		2.50		2.50
YUEN CHUN		4.35		8.15		3.40		3.00		3.00		3.00
YUEN CHUN		4.45		8.25		3.50		3.10		3.10		3.10
YUEN CHUN		4.55		8.35		4.00		3.20		3.20		3.20
YUEN CHUN		5.05		8.45		4.10		3.30		3.30		3.30
YUEN CHUN		5.15		8.55		4.20		3.40		3.40		3.40
YUEN CHUN		5.25		9.05		4.30		3.50		3.50		3.50
YUEN CHUN		5.35		9.15		4.40		4.00		4.00		4.00
YUEN CHUN		5.45		9.25		4.50		4.10		4.10		4.10
YUEN CHUN		5.55		9.35		5.00		4.20		4.20		4.20
YUEN CHUN		6.05		9.45		5.10		4.30		4.30		4.30
YUEN CHUN		6.15		9.55		5.20		4.40		4.40		4.40
YUEN CHUN		6.25		10.05		5.30		4.50		4.50		4.50
YUEN CHUN		6.35		10.15		5.40		5.00		5.00		5.00
YUEN CHUN		6.45		10.25		5.50		5.10		5.10		5.10
YUEN CHUN		6.55		10.35		6.00		5.20		5.20		5.20
YUEN CHUN		7.05		10.45		6.10		5.30		5.30		5.30
YUEN CHUN		7.15		10.55		6.20		5.40		5.40		5.40
YUEN CHUN		7.25		11.05		6.30		5.50		5.50		5.50
YUEN CHUN		7.35		11.15		6.40		6.00		6.00		6.00
YUEN CHUN		7.45		11.25		6.50		6.10		6.10		6.10
YUEN CHUN		7.55		11.35		7.00		6.20		6.20		6.20
YUEN CHUN		8.05		11.45		7.10		6.30		6.30		6.30
YUEN CHUN		8.15		11.55		7.20		6.40		6.40		6.40
YUEN CHUN		8.25		12.05		7.30		6.50		6.50		6.50
YUEN CHUN		8.35		12.15		7.40		7.00		7.00		7.00
YUEN CHUN		8.45		12.25		7.50		7.10		7.10		7.10
YUEN CHUN		8.55		12.35		8.00		7.20		7.20		7.20
YUEN CHUN		9.05		12.45		8.10		7.30		7.30		7.30
YUEN CHUN		9.15		12.55		8.20		7.40		7.40		7.40
YUEN CHUN		9.25		1.05		8.30		7.50		7.50		7.50
YUEN CHUN		9.35		1.15		8.40		8.00		8.00		8.00
YUEN CHUN		9.45		1.25		8.50		8.10		8.10		8.10
YUEN CHUN		9.55		1.35		9.00		8.20		8.20		8.20
YUEN CHUN		10.05		1.45		9.10		8.30		8.30		8.30
YUEN CHUN		10.15		1.55		9.20		8.40		8.40		8.40
YUEN CHUN		10.25		2.05		9.30		8.50		8.50		8.50
YUEN CHUN		10.35		2.15		9.40		9.00		9.00		9.00
YUEN CHUN		10.45		2.25		9.50		9.10		9.10		9.10
YUEN CHUN		10.55		2.35		10.00		9.20		9.20		9.20
YUEN CHUN		11.05		2.45		10.10		9.30		9.30		9.30

INTIMATIONS

MOUTRIE'S
PIANOSTO
HIRE

FROM

\$10

Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION
INCLUSIVE.

[38-2]



EVERING DRESS ESSENTIALS

COLLARS
TIES
SHIRTS
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SOCKS
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GLOVES

SHAPE 25

EVERYTHING OF THE NEWEST AND IN THE BEST TASTE.

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& CO., LTD.,
Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. Telephone 29.

LATEST PARISIAN FASHIONS.

MADAME FLINT has just returned from Paris with a Grand Selection of Evening and Day Gowns, Opera Cloaks, Millinery, Furs, White and Coloured Kid Gloves, etc., also Serge Afternoon Gowns and Costumes in the latest Models at the most reasonable Prices, which will be on Show on

MONDAY, 5th NOVEMBER.

MADAME FLINT begs respectfully to announce that she has secured the exclusive right from several Parisian Houses, including the MAISON BEUM, to supply her only with their latest creations from the 1st July, 1917, and that she has also engaged the services of Mlle. ROQUE, Premiere Coupeuse, late of the MAISON BEUM, who will undertake the management of the Dressmaking Department.

MADAME FLINT respectfully thanks her Clientele for past favours, and solicits their continued patronage, and also invites the Ladies of Hongkong to inspect the New Goods in her Showrooms, as the Best Models are not displayed in the Windows. [1217]

Cable Address: "KAWAOKITA"
At Code, A. B. C. 5th Edition, Private Codes.
K. KAWAI.
Metal Import and Export Merchant.
Andojimachi, 4-chome, No. 29, OSAKA, JAPAN.

Item 1. Japanese Made Galvanized Flat Sheets, 3' x 6', 30 Gauge, "MOON-SHAR" Brand, at Y4.00 per sheet F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 10. Japanese Galvanized Corrugated Sheets, 8 1/2' x 26 Gauge, Same price as above.
Item 2. American Galvanized Flat Sheets, 3' x 6', 30 Gauge, "APOLLO" Brand, at Y4.00 per sheet F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 11. Japanese Galvanized Corrugated Sheets, 8 1/2' x 26 Gauge, 6', 7', 8', Same price as above.
Item 3. Japanese Galvanized Flat Sheets, 3' x 6', 28 Gauge, at Y2.00 per sheet F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 12. English Galvanized Corrugated Sheets, 8 1/2' x 26 Gauge, 6', 7', 8', Same price as above.
Item 4. American Galvanized Flat Sheets, 3' x 6', about 5 cwt. and 40 sheets per case, 28 Gauge, at Y50.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 13. American Galvanized Corrugated Sheets, 8 1/2' x 26 Gauge, 6', 7', 8', Same price as above.
Item 5. Japanese Galvanized Flat Sheets, 26 Gauge, Weight about 13 1/2 lbs., at Y40.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 14. Japanese Galvanized Corrugated Sheets, 8 1/2' x 26 Gauge, 6', 7', 8', Same price as above.
Item 6. American Galvanized Flat Sheets, 26 Gauge, Weight about 16 lbs., at Y40.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 15. American Galvanized Corrugated Sheets, 8 1/2' x 26 Gauge, 6', 7', 8', at Y49.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.
Item 7. English Galvanized Flat Sheets, 24 Gauge, Weight about 18 1/2 lbs., at Y48.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 16. English Galvanized Corrugated Sheets, 8 1/2' x 24 Gauge, Same price as above.
Item 8. Japanese Galvanized Corrugated Sheets, 8 1/2' x 26 Gauge, 6', 7', 8', at Y4.00 per sheet F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 17. American Galvanized Corrugated Sheets, 8 1/2' x 24 Gauge, at Y47.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.
Item 9. Japanese Galvanized Corrugated Sheets, 8 1/2' x 26 Gauge, 6', 7', 8', at Y4.00 per sheet F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 18. American Galvanized Corrugated Sheets, 8 1/2' x 24 Gauge, at Y47.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.
	Item 19. American Galvanized Corrugated Sheets, 8 1/2' x 24 Gauge, at Y47.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.
	Item 20. American Galvanized Corrugated Sheets, 8 1/2' x 24 Gauge, at Y47.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.
	Item 21. American Galvanized Corrugated Sheets, 8 1/2' x 24 Gauge, at Y47.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.
	Item 22. American Galvanized Corrugated Sheets, 8 1/2' x 24 Gauge, at Y47.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.

REMARKS:—The above prices are without engagement. Shipments made promptly.

[1218]

AMERICAN STEEL FOR JAPAN

Washington despatches declare that great satisfaction is felt as the result of the visit of the Japanese Mission, led by Viscount Ishii. The House of Representatives cheered loudly when Viscount Ishii said:—

"We come to find out how these two nations can best co-ordinate their energies and their resources, how best they can co-operate in the conduct and winning of this war. Japan has exerted herself with spirit and loyalty to her Allies. Japan will continue to add her quota to the sacrifice, which alone can insure victory."

His warning against treachery from within is an attack upon the sinister campaign of Mr. Hearst's newspapers, which for years have been telling Americans "Japan is our enemy, not Germany." This seditious talk disappeared lately, and Mr. Hearst's newspapers are now foremost in urging Americans to cheer the Japanese to their heart's content.

The question of supplying Japan with steel to carry out her enormous ship-building plans will probably be the main point of discussion at the conference with the Japanese Mission. Japan has declared that assistance in securing steel will enable her to place ships on the seas much earlier than otherwise, and that she will devote most of them to reinforce the Allied tonnage in the Atlantic.

LORD LEVERHULME'S SURVEY

As president of the National Eisteddfod Lord Leverhulme addressed a gathering at Birkenhead, and in a survey of the future said by the time we had, with our brave and illustrious Allies, won the conditional surrender of our enemies, our load of war debt might easily have grown to a total of \$10,000,000,000 involving us in an annual charge to be met by taxation for interest and sinking fund alone of \$200,000,000. We should be under the absolute necessity of maintaining for many years a combined naval and military expenditure of from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 a year. We should have to raise another \$100,000,000 or more for Government civil expenditure, and a least another \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 for old-age and military pensions. Add to these colossal figures the demands we should have to meet for increased educational grants, suggested assisted housing schemes, increase in salaries of Civil servants necessitated by increased cost of living, and finally overseas social reforms. Including all these we might easily reach a total for the year of over £1,000,000,000 a year. We thus arrived at a grand total annual expenditure to be provided out of Imperial taxation of possibly over \$1,100,000,000 a year; or to put the figures into condensed form, a taxation of over \$2,000,000 per day for 365 days in the year, or about 5s. per man, woman, and child per week, or an average of 4s. per household per week, and to this load must be added the burden we already carried for local expenditure collected locally as rates and taxes amounting to an additional \$200,000,000 a year.

Could we bear this load and carry the Empire with its trade and commerce back into the calm safety of prosperity and contented finances? We could only do so provided all classes and both sexes, following the example set by our King and Queen, continue to make after the war the same sacrifices of ease and comfort, to continue to work as hard and with the same spirit of brotherhood as has been displayed by all classes without exception during the war. This would be no easy task; but we could and must face it, and facing it promptly, it would be easier to accomplish than if we hesitated and procrastinated. Sound principles of finance and our national credit would be maintained, and our not paying promptly the interest on our war loans, but that we provide also for the repayment of the loans with all possible speed. Whilst we might be tempted to defer repayment in order to ease the heavy burden of taxation, we could not do so because we know that such postponement would be disastrous to our financial stability, and would leave us feeble and open to attack by some enemy tempted to do so by our financial weakness. Strength in finance lay at the very foundation of the world-wide British Empire. As we had all to win the war, so must we continue to work all ranks and all classes and both sexes, shoulder to shoulder, to make good the wastage caused by the war.

NATIVES' PATRIOTISM

A remarkable tribute to native loyalty, as well as to the Charter Company's sympathetic administration of Rhodesia, is furnished by an official report on the carrying of Native Transport for the carrying of supplies to General Northey's column in East Africa. General Northey's force is justly kept supplied by the Charter Company's Administration and the Administration of Nyasaland. Of a total native population in Northern Rhodesia of 875,000, no fewer than 293,000 natives have for the past three years been engaged, for periods of from two to six months, as voluntary workers, on military transport. In Nyasaland, however, of a total native population of 1,140,000, only 120,000 are so engaged, and since no further volunteers from this quarter appear to be available, an appeal has had to be made to Rhodesia for a further 8,000 carriers. Such is the good feeling in Rhodesia that no difficulty is being experienced in securing these additional volunteers, who will raise the total to 298,000, or more than one-third of the entire native population. This, as Sir Storer Jameson points out, is the most effective answer to the criticisms of the Aborigines' Protection Society and other propagandists, who are attacking the alleged policy of the Empire Resources Development Committee (of which Sir Storer Jameson is Chairman) by animadversions on the British South Africa Company's native administration.

THE SINNECKER CASE.
JUDGEMENT OF THE MIXED COURT.

At the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on October 23rd, judgement was given in the case in which G. Sinnecker, a German, was charged with failing to register, as required by Municipal Notification No. 2471 of October 4th, 1917. The judgement was delivered by Mr. P. Grant Jones, British Assessor, who occupied the Bench with Magistrate Kuan.

The Assessor said:—The regulations in respect of which this prosecution is brought have been promulgated by the Chinese Government for the control of enemy subjects throughout the country. To make the regulations effective in areas such as concessions and settlements in which extra-territorial communities exercise by treaty, usage or sufferance municipal functions necessarily requires the co-operation of the foreign authorities concerned, but the regulations must have, I think, the force of law in such areas unless they are in some way repugnant to the local constitutions as established in Treaties or Land Regulations. They are not a mere measure of useless repression but a very necessary safeguard to the peace and good order of the country; a measure of far less stringency than the government of a country is entitled by International Law to take on the outbreak of war against the persons and property of alien enemies. (Brown v. U. S. 134: Pitt Cobbett, Cases and Opinions on International Law, 3rd Ed. p. 52.) and of which no grant of extra-territorial privileges can deprive the sovereign state.

The question we have to decide is: by whom such regulations should be brought into operation and enforced in an extra-territorial community such as this International Settlement. The contention of the defendant, as I could understand his somewhat contradictory arguments, is that this function rests, if it rests with anybody, with the territorial authorities. To test the validity of that contention we have to examine the constitution of the Settlement and to ascertain to what extent there has been a derogation of the territorial sovereignty in favour of the extra-territorial municipal jurisdiction.

For this purpose it is not necessary, I think, to go back further than the year 1854, when the influx of Chinese refugees from districts ravaged by the Taiping rebellion as well as the natural increase of the foreign population led to the establishment of a more comprehensive scheme of municipal government under the first international code of Land Regulations promulgated with the sanction of the Chinese authorities. The functions to be exercised by the Council then created, the protection of life and property from sources of disquiet and danger within and without the Settlement, and measures necessary for the preservation of health, the organization of police and the creation and administration of a revenue. The establishment of a police force to protect the community in ordinary times of peace as well as the maintenance of a volunteer corps, which had been called into existence during the stormy times of the Taiping Rebellion, when the Government of the country was unable to afford the protection guaranteed by Treaty, were based upon the principle of self-protection or self defence which is recognized in International Law as a municipal law, as a justification of a police force, which would otherwise be unlawful. (The case of the Caroline: Pitt Cobbett, p. 102.)

These Land Regulations, "having been found by subsequent experience to be inadequate to meet the exigencies of the administration of law and order," were superseded in 1899 by the revised regulations at present in force, which were issued by the Diplomatic Body with the concurrence of the Chinese Government. (Joint Minute: Hertlet's China Treaties, 3rd Ed. Vol. 2, p. 665.) Article 1 recites that the boundaries of the land to which these regulations apply are— "and Article 9: "It being expedient and necessary for the better order and good government of the Settlement that some provision should be made for the appointment of an Executive Committee for Council, and for the construction of public works and keeping the same in repair; and for cleansing, lighting, watering and draining the settlement generally; establishing a watch or police force therein."

The whole system of local administration received its latest ratification in a proclamation issued in 1909 on the occasion of an extension of Settlement limits, which sets forth that "All the Land Regulations shall operate in the extension both as they were originally framed and as subsequently added to" and that "The entire area with certain exceptions of the general Settlement shall be within municipal control." By Land Regulation 1, as then amended, "The boundaries of the land to which these regulations apply are." And they are more particularly defined by boundary stones fixed in position and by plans prepared and signed under the direction of the special deputies of H. E. Li, Viceroy at Nanking, and of the Shanghai District Magistrate, together with the chairman of the Municipal Council for the year 1899.

These regulations and proclamations show, I think, an express abandonment by the Chinese authorities to all claim to the exercise of executive powers within the limits of the Settlement and create a position which has now received the additional sanction of usage and sufferance, and which the present attempt to overthrow with executive functions an official mere conduit pipe between the territorial authorities and the representatives of the Treaty Powers cannot be allowed to subvert. The only executive authority within this Settlement so far as Chinese residents and persons in a similar position, i.e., subjects of non-treaty Powers (Continued at foot of next column.)

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.
SHANGHAI.
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of Shanghai was held on October 22nd.

Mr. Gavin Wallace, the President, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, the latter showing a credit balance of \$592.86 in the general account, said that the membership of the Society had kept up fairly well considering the times through which they were passing, and there had also not been many demands upon their funds. It was proposed after they had obtained a proper list to form a roll of honour containing the names of those men who had made the great sacrifice for their country. The calls upon the funds amounted to \$1,234. In 1915 they were able to collect £1,550 for the Scottish Red Cross Funds. This year's list had not yet been made up pending the incidence of St. Andrew's Day, but all along the amounts so collected had been on the rise and they hoped this year to make even a better showing.

The following officers were elected for the forthcoming season:—President, Mr. D. C. Dick; Vice-President, Mr. G. L. Campbell; Committee, Messrs. M. B. Anderson, C. M. Bain, G. M. Young, J. W. C. Bonnar, D. MacDonald, D. McColl, D. McGregor, Dr. H. Couper Patrick, John Prentice, C. H. Rutherford, E. M. Ross and A. G. Stephen-Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. W. Porter and Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. W. Macphail.

With regard to the celebration of St. Andrew's Day this year a letter was read from the Hongkong Society giving data of a successful Heather Day which they held last year.

The Chairman did not think that such a celebration would be a success in Shanghai because it was not a British community like Hongkong and they would meet different nationalities on the streets. He did not think they could do better than by following the methods they had adopted in the past.

It was decided that the celebration should be observed by the taking up of a subscription as in previous years of the war.

It was decided to continue the annual bursaries as in previous years.

are concerned, is the Municipal Council functioning under the control of the Consular Body and having communication with the native authorities only through the Senior Consul, and registration by any other person or body of persons is contrary to a fundamental principle of the constitution of the Settlement.

Now the treaties between China on the one side and Germany and Austria-Hungary on the other have been abrogated by the Chinese Government in accordance with the principle of International Law that treaties concerning an extra-territorial status upon alien enemies can have thus no subsistence in time of war. Thus in the Turko-Italian war in 1911 Turkey issued a notification that Italian subjects would be no longer entitled to the benefit of the capitulations, which in the circumstances and having regard to the suspension of consular functions appears to have been warranted at any rate during the continuance of the war. (Pitt Cobbett, Part II, p. 42.) As the only executive authority over the subjects of these two Powers, it was the duty of the Council to give immediate effect to the registration regulations; failure to do so might well have exposed the municipal authorities to a charge of criminal negligence by the Chinese Government, for it is obvious, I think, that registration at the Bureau for Foreign Affairs, quite apart from its illegality, divorced as it must be from police functions could have afforded no adequate security for the peace and good order of the Settlement, which the Council is bound by a duty to the residents to serve. The regulations were officially communicated by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to the Senior Consul and transmitted in due course to the Municipal Council, by which body a Notification was issued on September 18th appointing the Town Hall as the place of registration. With this notification the defendant has failed to comply.

We order defendant to register himself in accordance with the terms of Municipal Notification No. 2471 of October 4th within 24 hours.

The defendant—Has this judgement been signed by the full Court: the learned Magistrate and the learned Assessor?

The Assessor vouchsafed no reply. The defendant—Against this judgement I apply for the Court to postpone the execution of the judgement as I must file an application for a rehearing of the case and base my application on different legal grounds. I want to make it clear that at the time the complaint was laid against me the Municipal Council had no power to act for the Chinese Government.

The defendant then read a further letter which he said he had received from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, dated October 18th:

"In reply I beg to say I have received your letter of to-day's date and noted the contents. Having made inquiries from the Government, please note that our Chinese Government did not authorize the Municipal Council of the International Settlement nor the Senior Consul-General to manage registration affairs of German and Austro-Hungarian subjects. This is my reply, please take note of it and oblige."

The Assessor—You will register within 24 hours.

Defendant—Has my application for a rehearing been granted?

The Assessor—Refused. Defendant—Refused. Thank you.—N.C. Daily News.

GERMAN INTERESTS IN CHINA

The German Press generally has had little to say about recent developments in China, but the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which is the chief organ of German ambitions in the Far East, publishes an article which is half angry and half defiant. It says that the reported confiscation of German ships is a trifling matter, because, most of the German and Austrian tonnage was "transferred in good time to the private possession of Chinese business friends." The liquidation of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank "is a fact which must be reckoned with, but there are various kinds of liquidation, and it is hardly credible that the Chinese government will be foolish enough to destroy its future credit by pillaging one of its most obliging creditors." The reported placing of the Germans under police control is ridiculed. Finally, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:—

"In China Germany is concerned above all with interests of the future. A lost decade weighs heavily when one looks into the future, but the time can be made up if our own strength remains unimpaired. This strength we are defending in Europe, and if the English think they will no longer have to reckon with German competition in China merely because they at present succeed in suppressing the German China trade they are deceiving themselves. A Germany which emerges strong and healthy from this war will find in the future also possibilities of activity in China. Great world problems were never solved by petty every-day methods, and by short-sightedness one may often cause future harm to oneself. Germany's life is rooted in the home country, while England gets her strength from overseas trade. We can imagine the possibility that, in a future war between England and an overseas enemy, the measures which English statesmen are in this war employing against Germans abroad, and which we feel merely as mischievous tricks, will provide the sanction for serious inroads upon vital British interests."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

WET WEATHER.

The following Departmental Orders are re-published for information:— (123) Any parade or drill is to be considered as cancelled in the event of steady rain falling one-half hour before the hour for which the parade or drill is ordered.

(106) In exceptionally wet weather members on duty may wear their own raincoats or mackintoshes. Under similar circumstances winter uniform trousers may be worn, although the wearing of winter uniform generally may not have been ordered.

AMBULANCE PLATOON.

All ranks will attend in uniform until further orders at 6 p.m. on every Tuesday at the Tung Wah Hospital. The first attendance will be on Tuesday, Nov. 1st. During these attendances Ambulance patrols will not be detailed for duty.

PARADES.

Platoons, etc., will parade at Central Station under own Commanders at 5.30 p.m. as follows:— Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons (No. 2 Co.)—Tuesday, October 30th. Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons (No. 2 Co.)—Wednesday, October 31st. Nos. 7 and 8 Platoons (No. 3 Co.)—Thursday, November 1st. No. 2 Platoon (No. 1 Co.)—Friday, November 2nd. No. 1 Section (No. 1 Co.)—Friday, November 2nd. No. 2 Section (No. 1 Co.)—Tuesday, October 30th (at Water Police Station).

WHISTLES AND CHAINS.

Warning Officers have been provided with Police whistles and chains for issue to those not yet in possession of same.

All ranks below the rank of Inspector will in future wear whistles and chains whenever in uniform. (By Order.)

T. F. HOUEN, A.S.P. (R.).

Hongkong, 28th October, 1917.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

The following appointments and promotions are made, subject to the approval of Major-General J. C. Dalton, Chief Commissioner:—

Mr. John Francis Grose, Ambulance Officer, to be Divisional Superintendent (Superannuated) from 26th October. Posted to Victoria Division.

Mr. Ho Ki to be Divisional Superintendent, from 28th October. Posted to Y.M.C.A. Division.

Privates Lai Li-him and Sun-In-tung to be Lance-Corporals, from 28th October.

(Sgd.) E. HALPINS

(Officer in Charge of District). Hongkong, 29th October, 1917.

NEW SHIPS FROM JAPAN.

300,000 TON PROGRAMME.

Nine ships aggregating 45,115 tons were launched in September, which is considered a record. A number of these constitute part of the shipping programme for the fiscal year ending April, 1918, for building 300,000 tons of shipping, of which 35 ships totalling 154,727 tons have already been launched. The shipbuilding material available is expected to last till next June without interfering with this programme, even if the import of material from America becomes more difficult.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.
CHINESE CHAUFFEUR DISCHARGED.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rous-Davies) U. Kam Chen, a chauffeur in the employ of the Exile Garage, was called upon to answer a charge of manslaughter as a result of knocking down and killing a Chinese boy with his motor whilst driving in Des Vaux Road, between Western Street and Central Street, on the evening of September 20th. The Crown Solicitor appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The following were sworn as members of the jury:—Messrs. E. M. Raymond, P. P. Soares, A. C. V. Ribeiro, R. D. Baptista, J. B. Gutierrez, W. S. Glendenning, and L. G. Ribeiro.

The Crown Solicitor, in opening the case, said the boy who had been killed was eight years of age. He was crossing the road with his mother between six and seven o'clock on September 20th. The mother dropped something and stopped to pick it up. The boy, who was following her, stopped also, and the motor-car, which was being driven by the prisoner, came along and knocked the boy down and killed him. For a conviction on a charge of manslaughter it would have to be shown that the prisoner was either negligent or was doing some unlawful act.

The jury, by a majority of six to one, found the prisoner not guilty and he was discharged.

ASSAULT UPON A EUROPEAN.

TWO CHINESE CONVICTED.

Two Chinese who were convicted of assaulting and robbing Mr. E. W. Gardiner, manager of the lead mines at Liu Ma Hang, on a lonely pathway in the Sha Tau Kok district on September 12th, were each sentenced to five years' hard labour and to receive 14 strokes with the "cat."

The Crown Solicitor presented. The following comprised the jury:—Messrs. P. L. Knight, J. M. Vieira, J. Tye, B. M. C. da Cunha, G. N. Manley, R. K. Whiteford, and D. C. Baptista.

The facts of the case, according to the evidence given at the preliminary hearing, were that Mr. Gardiner left Sha Tau Kok at 3 p.m. on September 12th, and was proceeding along a pathway near the frontier line, on his way to the mines. He had four coolie women with him. Two were in front carrying a box of dynamite and two were behind carrying a roll of roofing. They were 2½ miles from Sha Tau Kok when they met four men walking in single file. The men passed but something having aroused Mr. Gardiner's suspicions he glanced over his shoulder and saw one of the men pointing a revolver at the small of his back. The other three men were also closing in upon him, and two of them had revolvers. The men forced him against the bank of the pathway, and then produced three pieces of rope, and whilst one still covered him with a revolver, the others tied his legs and hands together. They also tied a piece of rope round his neck very tightly, so tightly that he thought he would not be able to last out. Then the men relieved him of his silver wrist-watch and one of them, who was armed with a knife, proceeded to open the box of dynamite. The coolie women, in the meantime, had run away. The men divided the dynamite among themselves and then prepared to leave. Mr. Gardiner, who was just as they were disappearing round the bend, Mr. Gardiner had almost succeeded in freeing his wrists with his teeth. One of the men, however, turned round and seeing what he was doing, called the attention of the others to it, and they all came back. Three pointed revolvers at him and another a knife. He was struck on the chest with a revolver and the man with the knife also prodded him in the stomach in a most uncomfortable manner. Then he was more securely bound and again left to himself. He called out for the coolie women and in about a quarter of an hour two of them came up accompanied by some men. He was released and subsequently gave information at the police station.

At the trial yesterday the whole case turned upon the question of identification. The two coolie women said they could not identify the men but Mr. Gardiner, who had picked them out of a group, was certain that they were two of the men who had taken part in the assault upon him.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

NEW CHINESE BARRISTER.

Before the opening of the Criminal Sessions yesterday morning, on the motion of the Attorney-General, the Chief Justice admitted Mr. L. C. Leung, the eldest son of Mr. Leung Yan Po, compradore of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., as a barrister-at-law of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

The Attorney-General, in making the application, remarked that Mr. Leung's father was a well-known and respected member of the Chinese community. Mr. Leung was educated in England at Blundell's School and afterwards at Exeter College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in January, 1917, and the certificate of call had been deposited with the Register.

The Chief Justice said he understood that Mr. Leung had no present intention of practising, at any rate for any length of time, in this Colony. He had much pleasure in admitting him as a member of the Bar. He was glad to observe that Mr. Leung had had a distinguished scholastic career in England and he hoped that, whatever course he might pursue in China, his legal knowledge would stand him in good stead.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, October 29th.

NAVAL MEETING.

Admiral Chung Pik-kwong and all the naval officers held a meeting yesterday to decide whether they would assist the Tachun to settle the Swatow troubles.

DEMANDS FROM SWATOW.

It is said that Mok King-yu, the independent Commissioner of Swatow, demands that the Tachun shall withdraw all reinforcements sent to Hunan. Other demands have been made and Mok will only obey orders if all are conceded.

SWATOW TO BE ATTACKED.

The Tachun Chan Ping-kwan has ordered Lam Fu with five regiments, Sun Hung-ying with three regiments and Li Fook-lan with three regiments, to join the 1st squadron in an attack upon Swatow from various points. We hear that some of these armies have started on their way.

GENERAL LUNG'S EXPLANATION.

General Lung Chai-kwong, on account of the rumours that he would assist Swatow, has sent his son, Lung Siu-sing, and other members of his staff to visit Mr. Tachun. The Tachun has now wired to General Lung Chai-kwong stating that Lung Chai-kwong still supports him.

The Special Parliament in Canton has sent a long telegram to the Japanese Premier asking Japan not to sell weapons or to make loans to the Peking Government. We learn that some of the Japanese in South China have also wired to their country to stop the purchasing of arms by the Peking Government.

Asked by the Chief Justice if he was in the habit of carrying any large sums of money to the mine, Mr. Gardiner replied "No." The box of dynamite, however, would be worth about \$300 to the prisoners. It was purchased for about \$50 but the Chinese would be able to get \$500 for it. There was no brand or any distinguishing mark upon it which would prevent them from selling it easily.

Evidence was also given by a Chinese detective that, after the hearing of the case at the Magistrate's, one of the prisoners remarked that the police would never capture the remaining men. The watch was in possession of a Chinaman named and it was probable that this Chinaman would cross the boundary into British territory.

In answer to the Chief Justice the Chinese detective said he had been on the look out for the man said to be in possession of the watch but had not been able to trace him.

Both prisoners professed their innocence and endeavoured to prove that they could not have been in the locality when the robbery took place. The Chief Justice, in summing up, told the jury that the whole question was whether they were satisfied with the identification of the men. His Lordship also pointed out that the prisoners had not brought forward any witnesses to support their statements regarding their movements on the day the robbery was committed.

After a short consultation the jury were unanimous in returning a verdict of "guilty" against both prisoners and, in sentencing them, the Chief Justice said, "You have both been found guilty of a very serious offence indeed. You went out armed with revolvers and knives and made a cowardly attack upon this gentleman and robbed him of what he possessed, at the same time tying him up and putting him in such a position that he was unable to defend himself. It was a very cowardly robbery and I shall deal with you as I deal with all men of your class who are brought to this Court and convicted of robbery with violence. I will inflict upon you, as my duty is, some of the pain which you have inflicted upon others. You are each sentenced to imprisonment for five years with hard labour and to receive fourteen strokes of the 'cat'."

SPORT.

TENNIS.

CIVIL SERVICE—CHINESE Y.M.C.A.

An enjoyable contest between these Clubs on Saturday on the C.F. Ground ended in a win for the home team by 63 games to 36. Scores:—

J. Deakin and R. J. Clarke beat J. McPherson and G. F. Turner, 8-3; beat Chan and Ng, 10-1; beat Gittens and Chan, 9-2.

G. Haskett and O. Woodman lost to McPherson and Turner, 5-8; beat Chan and Ng, 8-3; beat Gittens and Chan, 8-3.

C. Sara and R. Vergette lost to McPherson and Turner, 10-1; beat Chan and Ng, 6-5; beat Gittens and Chan, 8-3.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

The third round for the Club Championship will be played at Fan Ling next Sunday morning. The competitors are as follows:—

Thursfield v. Leith.
S. Thomson v. Dodwell.
Sandford v. Edwards.
Brayshaw v. Ritchie.

THE DEVASTATED DISTRICTS OF NORTHERN FRANCE.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HONGKONG'S PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

The following letter has been received by the French Consul in Hongkong acknowledging receipt of the 80,000 francs collected in the Colony for the assistance of the farmers in the devastated districts of Northern France:—

Monsieur le Consul.—The Committee for "Immediate Help to the Farmers of the Devastated Districts" wish to convey to you their most grateful thanks for the generous gift collected under your care and received through the French Foreign Office.

We have been deeply moved to see that far away from France there are noble hearts beating in unison with ours and deeply feeling the sorrows of the devastated districts.

Thanks to Hongkong, numerous farmers of the district of the Somme—notably in Nesle, Hattencourt, Crémery, Athies, Ham, Roye—utterly destitute, have been provided with new implements enabling them to resume their labours so tragically interrupted.

Thanks to Hongkong, the fields from which we are fed will be partially restored, and we shall be able to face the difficulties met in provisioning our heroic populations until the day dawns when victory will crush for ever our ferocious enemies.

Great, therefore, is our gratitude towards all who, urged by lofty feelings of solidarity, have given their help to the good work we are trying our best to achieve, and to which they have contributed their most precious support. Kindly receive, sir, my best regards.

H. HEROLLE

(The Delegate General).

THE COURT CARDS.

The approaching visit of the renowned "Court Cards" to Hongkong on their world's tour is creating a great deal of interest. It is now about four years since they were last heard in the Colony, but the impression which they created then still survives. The Far-East has been treated to some very fine combinations of talent, but it is admitted that none has surpassed or even approached that excellent coterie of artists who have been touring the English-speaking world for some years under the happy title of "The Court Cards." Their name is a household one wherever they have been, and Hongkong is no exception. An entirely fresh set of programmes will be presented during their short season here, there will be some fresh faces, and some of the old favourites, but the original conception of "The Court Cards" as a basis will be retained. The plans will open at Messrs. Moutrie & Co's, to-morrow (Wednesday), and early application for seats is advised, as the bookings are certain to be heavy.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

NO APPEARANCE.

Edward James was charged with being drunk and disorderly at West Point on Sunday. Defendant did not appear and his bail of \$5 was estreated.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

A Chinese who was charged with the unlawful possession of 295 San Piu lottery tickets told Mr. Dyer Ball that the tickets were old ones and he was taking them to Canton.

The case was remanded to next Thursday.

THE EFFECT OF THE WEATHER.

A Chinese was charged with stealing an umbrella from a shop at Queen's Road Central.

It appeared that the defendant inquired the price of an umbrella, and, when told, did not buy it, but quietly walked away with it. He was noticed and pursued, but was arrested by a *lukong*.

Defendant, who denied the offence, was sent to gaol for a month.

CHARGE AGAINST AN AMAH.

An amah was charged on remand with the theft of various articles of jewellery from her two mistresses at Queen's Road West.

The Police stated that some of the missing bangles had been recovered. Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Mattingly for the defence.

The case was again remanded.

THEFT FROM KOWLOON GODOWNS.

A Chinese employee of the Hongkong and Kowloon Godowns Co. was charged with stealing a roll of Japanese cloth from the godowns.

It was stated that the defendant was stopped in Canton Road on Sunday by a Chinese detective and the cloth was found wrapped round his loins.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

WAISTCOAT PADDED WITH OPIUM.

A Chinese cook on board str. *Tenyo Maru* was charged with the illegal possession of 96 taels of opium other than Government opium.

The opium, it was stated, was found padded in the waistcoat which defendant was wearing just as the steamer was about to leave the harbour. Defendant's excuse was that the waistcoat was given him by an unknown man, who told him to wear it.

A sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed.

STOLE TO MAKE GOOD GAMBLING LOSSES.

A Chinese cook, employed at No. 27, Queen's Road Central, pleaded guilty to the theft of sundry pieces of clothing and two wrist watches.

Defendant stated that he had lost some money lately through gambling and had to make good the losses.

The Police reported that they had received several complaints from the inmates of the house of the frequent occurrence of thefts. A detective was sent there, with the result that the defendant was arrested. When searched, a quantity of pawn-tickets were found on him.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks, the last to be placed outside the house.

A VIOLENT AND PERSISTENT THIEF.

An unemployed Chinese was charged with stealing eight cabbages from a travelling trader on board the s.s. *Nam Hoi*, and also with cutting and wounding another travelling trader who prevented him from stealing cabbages on the 28th instant.

It was stated that on the 28th instant, the defendant boarded the s.s. *Nam Hoi*, which was lying alongside the Lee Kee wharf, and attempted to steal some cabbages belonging to the second complainant. He was seen and arrested, but managed to break away, after inflicting a wound on the complainant with a knife. On Sunday defendant again returned to the steamer and stole eight cabbages, but was seen and recognised by the second complainant, who had him arrested.

Mr. Dyer Ball convicted the defendant of larceny and sentenced him to a month's hard labour and four hours' stocks, the last to take place on the Lee Kee wharf.

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THE WAR.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

THE FRENCH IN BELGIUM.

FURTHER ADVANCES.

RESIGNATION OF GERMAN CHANCELLOR REPORTED.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

POSITIONS IMPROVED.

LONDON, October 28th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We improved our positions slightly, during the night-time, in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Boulers railway.

The Belgians, on Friday night, carried out a successful raid to the northward of Dixmude taking sixteen prisoners, and yesterday, jointly with the French, they crossed inundations and occupied the Mercken Peninsula, in the neighbourhood of Vijfhuizen.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN BELGIUM.

PARIS, October 28th.
A communiqué states:—We continued to progress in Belgium.

In our left, in the Peninsula of Luighem, we captured some small islands.

We have taken, since yesterday, over 2,000 prisoners.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 28th.
A wireless German official message states:—The enemy reattacked to the south-westward of Houthulst Wood without gaining any greater advantage than before.

The French, who were deeply echeloned, were sanguinarily repulsed, to the eastward of Filain and to the north-westward of Biaye.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALL GERMAN POSITIONS CARRIED.

LONDON, October 28th.
A communiqué states:—An attack in Belgium began at 5.15 this morning and was completely successful.

The French, on both sides of the Ypres-Dixmude road, carried all the German positions on a front of four kilometres to an average depth of two kilometres, despite the stubborn resistance of the enemy, who suffered most heavy losses.

We reached the western border of the Houthulst forest and carried the villages of Verdren des Mis, Ashoot, Mercken and Kippe, also numerous solidly-fortified farms, capturing a hundred prisoners.

We made fresh progress on the Aisne front from Chevigny and occupied Froimont farm.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EXTENSIVE AIR RAIDS.

LONDON, October 28th.
The Admiralty announces that our naval air service, on Friday night, bombed Lichtervelde railway junction securing direct hits, causing a heavy explosion and numerous smaller explosions. They also bombed Thourout railway junction; bombs falling near a moving train which immediately stopped and a large explosion was observed. They also bombed Cortemarch junction.

Bombings were carried out on Saturday afternoon at Spampelhoeck and Engel aerodromes, and the Ostend-Thourout railway line, to the southward of Engel. Many patrols were carried out. Two enemy aircraft were driven down uncontrollable and one fell into the sea. All ours returned safely.

ITALIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COWARDICE IN ITALIAN ARMY

LONDON, October 28th.

A wireless Italian official message states:—The falling resistance of some units forming the Second Army, who retired in cowardice without fighting, or surrendered, has allowed the Austro-Germans to penetrate the left wing on the Julian Front.

The valiant efforts of other troops were unable to prevent the enemy advancing into Italy's sacred soil.

We are withdrawing our line, according to plan as prepared.

All stores and depots in the evacuated places have been destroyed.

The record of so many memorable battles, successfully fought by our brave soldiers for two and a half years of the war is sufficient to assure the Commander-in-Chief that the Army, to which the country's honour and safety is confided, will know how to fulfil its duty.

ITALIAN PRESS OPTIMISTIC.

ROME, October 28th.

The newspapers are most confident of the Army's capacity to prevent invasion and regard the resistance offered, so far, most hopefully.

AUSTRIANS CLAIM TO HAVE CAPTURED GORIZIA.

AMSTERDAM, October 28th.

An official message from Vienna states that the Austrians have occupied Gorizia.

The Italians have withdrawn across the Isonzo.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 28th.

The rapid development of our united attack on the Isonzo was entirely successful, on Saturday.

A powerful thrust threw back the Italians, who were seeking to prevent us from emerging from the mountains.

We entered Cividale, which was burning.

The Austro-Germans took Gorizia early this morning. Our prisoners now total 60,000 and we have taken 600 guns.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MORE FRATERNIZATION BY RUSSIANS.

LONDON, October 28th.

A wireless Russian official message states:—Our artillery dispersed several scores of our men who were fraternizing with the Germans in the region of Illuxt.

General.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

AMSTERDAM, October 28th.

A message from Berlin states that the evening papers report that Dr. Michaelis has resigned.

SCARCITY OF FOODSTUFFS IN DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, October 28th.

The Minister of the Interior, speaking at Folkething, said that the Government was considering the question of rationing butter and fats and added that there would be a scarcity of foodstuffs for the next two winters. The people must endure privations if they wished to avoid famine.

PETROGRAD TO BE DEFENDED TO THE LAST.

PETROGRAD, October 28th.

The Preliminary Parliament has approved of the declaration made by M. Koresky that the Government must defend Petrograd most vigorously and must remain in the Capital to the last moment.

THE EVACUATION OF HELSINGFORS.

PETROGRAD, October 28th.

The newspapers state that the complete evacuation of Helsingfors will take three weeks.

THE RUSSIAN DELEGATE TO PARIS.

INSTRUCTIONS REVISED.

PETROGRAD, October 28th.

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has revised its instructions to its delegate to the Paris Conference, recognising the original instructions as unsatisfactory.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, October 28th.

Signor Orlando has been asked to form a Cabinet. It is anticipated that there will be few changes in the Ministry at present.

THE GERMAN GUNBOAT "EBER."

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 28th.

The German gunboat *Eber* was set on fire and sunk by the crew as the Brazilians were about to seize the ship.

GERMAN GUNS IN FRANCE.

"WORKED TO THE DANGER POINT."

The campaign of 1917 has taxed to the utmost the productive capacity of the German artillery and munitions factories.

At the beginning of March, before the campaign opened, the enemy had laid down that for the defence of sectors hotly attacked an average of eleven batteries per kilometre was needed. An enemy staff order, dated March 1st, says that "in places where the fighting is particularly not the local command should have at its disposal per kilometre on an average from five to seven batteries for barrage fire (some of which may consist of heavy artillery if circumstances require it) and from four to six heavy batteries for other purposes; of the latter at least one or two should consist of heavy long-range guns. This gives us from five to thirteen batteries per kilometre (1,033 yards) of front attacked, or an average of eleven batteries to the kilometre. In theory the German battery consists of six guns, so that this number would give us an average of one gun to every nineteen yards of front. In this arrangement of batteries the proportion of heavy guns to field guns is high. On an average there are to be five batteries of heavy guns to six batteries of field guns (77 millimetre field guns), a proportion which may be increased if desirable. At the present moment well over a hundred kilometres of the front in France may be counted as in a state of intense activity, especially from the gunners' point of view, so that, assuming the German battery to have six guns, there would be 6,300 German guns in action on less than a seventh of the Anglo-French front. The assumption would not be a safe one from the point of view of guns per battery. The Germans have taken to splitting up their batteries, in order to get more work out of the same number of guns, and the heavy gun batteries rarely number more than two pieces. Nevertheless, there is no reason to suppose that the total number of German guns on the "active" fronts is less than the figure given.

If we know the exact distribution of the German artillery we should probably find that in Flanders and behind the Chemin des Dames there are more German batteries to the kilometre than the number prescribed by the order of March 1st. In other sectors, which either are, or at any moment are liable to become, "active," the number would be considerably smaller, for the reason that the Germans have not enough guns to provide for all probable contingencies. At Verdun the German artillery was certainly unable to respond to the demands made upon it.

It is to be noted that this array of guns per kilometre is designed for defensive purposes only: that is, for infantry barrage and counter-battery work only. The attacking side, which, besides silencing the enemy's batteries and repelling his counter-attacks with field-gun fire, must pulverise his trenches and centre of resistance before releasing the assaulting infantry, is bound to concentrate on the front of attack an enormously larger number of guns, especially of heavy pieces than the defender.

We know from prisoners' statements that the German guns in Flanders are being worked to the danger point. Outpost guns and mortars, the fire of which is necessarily inaccurate, are worked with special tables of correction to enable the gunners to compensate the error of the piece. Many of the field guns have fired as many as 12,000 shots, and the frequency of premature discharges seems to point to a decline in the quality of the munitions used.—*Reuter*.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KONG HAN PO."] DISMISSAL OF OFFICIALS.

PEKING, October 29th.

The President has dismissed Chan Ping-kwan (the Tuchun) and Mak Wing-san (Defence Commissioner of Canton and Wei Chow) and has appointed Li Yao-han (Civil Governor) as Tuchun of Kwangtung and Li Fu-lun, as Commander of Canton and Wei Chow.

The Cabinet wired to Li Yao-han and Mok King-yu (Defence Commissioner of Swatow) ordering them to defend Kwangtung and to drive out Chan Ping-kwan. Li & Chai-kwong has wired Peking stating that he has joined Li Yao-han, but that military expenditure must be met immediately.

General Luk Wing-ting has wired to the President to recommend Li King-shing as Governor of Kwangsi and has sent a delegate to Peking.

Yunnan troops were defeated by the Szechuen troops in Szechuen.

"OUR DAY."

SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE BY "THE CAMEOS."

There was a large and enthusiastic gathering at the Victoria Theatre last evening when that happy and talented company of entertainers, "The Cameos," gave a performance, the whole of the net proceeds of which are to be devoted to the "Our Day" fund. In view of this fact it was very gratifying to see such a full "house." The concert was held under the patronage of H.E. the Governor (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.), H.E. Major-General Ventris, and Commodore Sandeman, R.N., and the programme provided was well in keeping with the object for which the concert had been specially arranged. There were many patriotic items, all of which, naturally, were very well received and echoes were frequent. Athol Tier, always absurdly funny, seemed to be funnier than ever, and his india-rubber body and eloquent hands accompanied his funny ways and sayings in a manner which was at once exceedingly laughable and remarkable. "Jerry" Osborne with his nicely balanced and well-governed voice, and Malcolm Prentice, with his violin solos, also proved extremely entertaining. The lady members of the Company came in for much applause for their various vocal and instrumental contributions. Lyle Jeffries, always a favourite with her fund of dainty musical humour, was encored repeatedly.

Everyone present seemed to have thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and thanks are due to Mr. J. J. Blake (Manager of the theatre), and Mr. M. S. Cowan (in charge of "The Cameos"), for their generous action in arranging such a successful evening on behalf of so deserving a cause. As result of the concert "Our Day" funds will benefit to the extent of not less than \$700.

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged	\$13,381.44	\$20
Collected in Amoy	375.00	
Rev. and Mrs. D. Sutherland	2.50	
"Roses"	5.00	
	\$13,763.44	\$25

SUGAR INFECTED WITH ANTHRAX.

Swedish newspapers announce the discovery at Kiruna, in the north of Sweden, of sugar containing anthrax bacilli. It will be remembered that among the misadventures of the members of the von Biesen gang was the smuggling into Finland of anthrax-infected sugar. The authorities believe that the sugar now discovered belonged to three Finns who were expelled from Sweden last April, although there appears to be no reason to connect them with von Biesen. The newspapers state that the three Finns referred to, who arrived at Kiruna in March, declared that they were in the Finnish Battalion and had come direct from Germany and were proceeding to Russia. Later, a box of sugar was discovered in the yard where they were arrested, and on examination it was found to contain minute glass tubes partly filled with anthrax bacilli, and animals inoculated with the contents died of anthrax.

AMERICAN TRIBUNALS.

"SHIRKERS" WITH THE OLD EXCUSES.

[BY HAMILTON FIFE.]

NEW YORK.

Each country that has come into the war has had to discover for itself the way to make war. All important problems, which mean the difference between life and death perhaps to thousands of soldiers, and the difference between comfort and hardship to millions of people at home—these problems can only be solved by separate and personal working out.

The answer one has found is of little use to others. Each must find a solution which fits the special case.

So it is that I see here repeated all the incidents which have accompanied the successive stages of the war in England. There are the conscription objections. There is the uneasy feeling that baseball matches, attended by thousands of spectators, are not quite in the picture. There are the hastily celebrated war marriages. Women are being exhorted to save food. Men are urged to plant their back gardens. There are the same scenes, the same excuses before the tribunals which are deciding claims for exemption from military service.

Everything here seems more amusing and on a larger, heartier scale. The tribunals are sometimes very funny. I spend an hour or so listening to their proceedings whenever I can.

The number of rejections in this city on account of defective health or physique at first startled New York. One of the examining physicians admitted he was surprised and dismayed too at the weaknesses revealed. Bad teeth were the cause of the greater number of rejections. One had an idea that all Americans took care of their teeth. Feeble eyesight, flat feet, and "imperfections due to lack of exercise," came next. There are too many men," said this doctor, "with pigeon chests, big stomachs, uncertain hearts, and spindly legs."

But that is so in all great cities. It is from the fields that the finest recruits, though not necessarily the finest soldiers, come. The city weakling, as he seems to be, soon hardens and fills out. Regular feeding, regular hours, regular exercise have a rapid effect in making a man of him. Probably the New York doctors are rejecting too readily, simply because they have not had the opportunity of seeing what the men who appear to them to be "weeds" can be turned into.

MR. NATHAN RUBINSKI. "I hope the doc won't dump my stomach," said Nathan. "I've just drunk fourteen glasses of water to make me weigh heavier."

German nationality is a cause of exclusion from the United States Army. A German named Berger protested loudly when he was told he would not be wanted.

"I came away from that country nine years ago," he said, "because I couldn't get on with autocracy. I want a chance to reform that same autocracy with a rifle. It's hard I can't go."

A pathetic tale was told by a native of Russia named Weinski. Five of his brothers were in the war, he told the court. One had been killed, one had lost both hands, a third was a prisoner in Germany, two were still fighting in France. His story was genuine, it appeared. He did not ask to be let off. All he said was "Take care of my wife and little baby." Another man, whose brothers are fighting declared himself to be of Austrian birth. Unfortunately they were on the wrong side. "Should I have to fight against them?" he inquired, not as if he minded very much.

The most amusing plea for exemption that I have heard was entered by one McBride, who called himself an artist. He only hope he does not claim to be an Irishman. He brought out a roll of designs for posters. One was headed, "Up, slackers!" another bore the legend, "Don't wait to be called twice."

"Don't you think I should be more usefully employed doing this kind of work?" he asked.

The tribunal said, rather coldly, "No." Very well," retorted McBride, "then I object to serve because I am conscientiously opposed to the taking of human life."

Another conscript named Isidor Kaminski, whose racial stock may also be guessed without much coddling of brains, told the examiner that he had injured his foot. He limped into the room with the air of a man suffering the extreme of pain.

The doctor looked at the foot. "Nothing wrong there," he said hotly. Kaminski seemed to be more annoyed than astonished. However, he had another excuse ready. His eyes were weak. "And if dot won't do," he remarked without shame, "I had an internal inchworm which I caused by straining myself carrying wood."

AGED PARENTS SUPPLIED.

If the men drawn for service can show that they are the sole supporters of aged relatives they are excused. At one tribunal a letter was received from a poor woman, who wrote:—"My son will claim that he supports me. He does not. He never did and he never will. On no account let him off."

A German plot to make strong young men ineligible by pulling a number of their teeth has been discovered. The Deputy Attorney-General of the United States says he has evidence of this. Aged parents, grandparents, paralysed, crippled sisters are supplied by another German agency on application. But the tribunals have been "wised up," as they say here, to these and other devices of the enemy.

In Oklahoma the objectors to national service took to the woods and defied the authorities. They did their best to spread a reign of terror, but after some sharp fighting they gave in. Strange that men should fight to avoid fighting, should more willingly take the risk of being shot by a fellow-countryman than by a German! The explanation offered is that in Oklahoma they are glad of a chance to fight about anything. Now they have had their private scrap the "rebels" will in all probability gladly go off to be trained for more elaborate battles.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"PEACE TALK."

SIR E. CARSON'S VIEWS.

A TRENCHANT LETTER.

Sir Edward Carson has sent the following letter in reply to a correspondent:

October 28th, 1917.
Sir, I agree with you that there is a great deal of very loose and mischievous talk about peace. Some people seem to imagine that we have only to conclude a treaty with Germany and all will be well. But I should like to ask what is to happen then? Are the nations of the world to proceed with preparations for the next conflict—to pursue their researches in the application of science to the expansion and creation of still more deadly weapons of warfare; to spend their resources in the creation of enormous cohorts of aeroplanes and submarines for the destruction of innocent towns and the murder of innocent women and children that the experiences gained in this war of the improvement of lethal and poisonous gases for the destruction of humanity; and are we to live in daily terror, with the knowledge that at any moment another conflict may arise which might almost lead to the extinction of civilisation itself?

The truth is that a treaty of peace does not necessarily secure peace in the only sense in which it can be of any real use to progress and humanity. We talk platitudes about a League of Nations to enforce peace, without considering the conditions essential to its success. But there was a league of nations to protect Belgium—there were solemn treaties and conventions at The Hague to apply the principles of humanity as far as possible in war and to give effect to international law. How did these avail on the outbreak of war? There is no international law," said the German Emperor. "Treaties are but scraps of paper," said the German Chancellor. "We claim the right," said the German nation, "to sink ships of any nation, even neutrals, at sight, and to murder their crews. We claim the right to use engines of death forbidden by our own conventions, if only it will assist us in the prosecution of war." I have not yet seen a single suggestion made as to how in future these calamities are to be prevented from recurring, if the lawless temper of the Germans remains unrepentant, and their power to repeat their crimes remains what it has been in the past relatively to the rest of the world.

President Wilson is right when he declares that no terms signed by the present rulers of Germany would afford the slightest security for the peace of the world, and nothing is more certain than that just in proportion as the military defeat of Germany is incomplete, the duration of peace will be short. Whatever terms Germany might now bring herself to accept in order to recuperate her strength for another aggression, her people would soon forget such economic privations as they have had to endure, and would remain convinced that they had proved themselves invincible. With their armies in occupation of vast tracts of conquered territory, any concession, such as the evacuation of Belgium, would be triumphant as proof of German magnanimity, and their children would be taught to remember the present war as the greatest of Germany's military triumphs. The prestige of the house of Hohenzollern and of the Prussian military caste would suffer no diminution, and the inherent weakness of democracy would be represented as the chief lesson to be drawn from a conflict in which all the democracies of the world in coalition had been unable to defeat the armies of the War Lord.

If this war is to put an end to all war—as is the earnest desire of every sane man in every democratic country in the world—if, in the Prime Minister's phrase, there is to be "no next time," it must be waged until German military power has been sufficiently crushed to make fresh aggression by her impossible for a long time to come, and until it is no longer possible for the German people themselves to be deluded by the legend that they are invincible in arms. When this has been achieved it may be possible for a league of nations to be established with some reasonable hope of being able to safeguard a peace thus set on a durable foundation. But unless this war attains such a result, and so enables the nations of the world to feel that they can enter upon problems of development and progress without the constant terror of a future war, all the sacrifices of this struggle will have been made in vain, and the world will not have been made "safe for democracy."

Surely, therefore, our course is obvious. We must carry on until such a victory is gained as will remove all practical danger of war for the future, and any man who tries, whatever his motive may be, to distract the attention of the country from this goal of deliverance is the worst enemy of a real peace.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) EDWARD CARSON.

A vegetarian society which appealed for the exemption of its members on the ground that "they do not eat fish, flesh, or fowl, and are consequently opposed to the killing of human beings, received from the Deputy Attorney-General a ruling that there is no idea on the part of the Government, notwithstanding anything the Germans may have in mind, to kill any human being for eating purposes." The vegetarians will therefore have to "do their bit," like those who eat mutton and beef.—*Daily Mail*.

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These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

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PRIME MINISTER AND INTERNAL PEACE.

SINKING ALL DIFFERENCES. UNITY OF FREE PEOPLES.

Many thousands of people were attracted to the Welsh National Eisteddfod at Birkenhead on September 6th, by the presence of the Prime Minister and the speech which Mr. Lloyd George delivered created great enthusiasm.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was received with great cheering, said:—This ancient institution has its special lessons for this national unity for a national purpose. (Cheers.) What is the meaning of the great question which will soon be addressed to you, and which has rung out for centuries with threefold insistence from Eisteddfod platforms at this, the most characteristic of all its ceremonies. "Is there peace?" (Cheers.) Not peace with external foes, but peace amongst ourselves. It means that the first condition of this ancient institution is that you must sink tribal differences whilst you are engaged with the nation's task of the festival.

"Is there peace?" To-day we are engaged on the greatest national enterprise ever undertaken by this or any other land, ask me all solemnly. "Is there peace?" Yes, amongst ourselves? Are we subordinating all tribal differences, all sectarian, political, and especially personal differences to the common aim for the attainment of which our country is making such grim sacrifices? Unity is essential to liberty, and victory is essential to persons, and, may I say, not are so suspicious as the foolish, and not are so foolish as the suspicious—there are foolish suspicious persons who seem to think that you cannot work together on one national object with people who disagree with you on other subjects without becoming a traitor to your principles. Men who think and talk like that are the bane and the burden of all national effort in any direction. As you are in deliberation the most divided but all action always the most united. (Cheers.) You may say what about Germany? Germany has not yet come to her final strain. When she does she will realise the binding effect of freedom. In Russia had there been more freedom in peace there would have been greater unity in war. Unity in action is not the suppression of freedom, but its highest expression. (Cheers.)

What is the second great lesson of the Eisteddfod? That an intense love for Wales is compatible with the most fervent British patriotism. (Cheers.) Read the literature of the Eisteddfod for generations. As you would expect, it throbs with affection for Wales, its mountains, its valleys, its rivers, its seas, its language, its songs, its literature, its traditions, its poets—yes, and its heroes. (Cheers.) But interwoven in that will always find an unvarying loyalty to Britain as a whole, certainly ever since English Sovereignty ceased to make war on our nationality.

EMPIRE'S MANY NATIONS. There is a lesson in this for those who are concerned for the solidarity of the Empire. The idea that you cannot have many nations in the Empire is perishing of its own folly. (Hear, hear.) The British Empire is not an unwieldy, but many nations. We have old nations like ours, a nation old enough to have seen the fall of many Empires. We have new nations like Canada, and it is a fact full of significance for the builders of Empire that as the new nationhood of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa has become more conscious of the Empire, become stronger, firmer, and more effective. New Zealand, with a population half the size of Wales, of its own free will sent to the aid of Britain in the hour of its deepest distress an army equal to the whole of our Expeditionary Force at the beginning of the war—(cheers)—and yet its local patriotism is as intense as that of England, of Wales, of Scotland, or Ireland. Distinctive experience, environment, and character become more marked in a man's features as the years go by. As with men, so it is with nations, and as generations go by the Canadians, the Australians, the New Zealanders, and the South Africans will become more easily recognised in the assembly of nations. But I predict that always the affection of these young nations for the Motherland, their pride in the improving federation of free peoples, of which they form a part, will become deeper and stronger and more compelling, as the years roll on. This is a day of great Empires. The world has never seen so many and such powerful Empires confronting each other, and ending in firmament with the tumult of conflict, and may I say, the great Empire is essential to the security of freedom.

One shudders to think what would have happened to mankind were it not that the might of the British Empire had been thrown into this struggle for freedom. I do not mean Britain merely, I mean the British Empire with all its strength, its resources, its power, its prestige. The million gallant men contributed by the Dominions and the Dependencies across the flood, as well as the many millions inside these islands. (Cheers.) Not one of those million men, who have exercised such a profound influence on the struggle, could have entered into it at all but for the fact that their Imperial interest and concern induced them first to consider and then to espouse our quarrel. (Cheers.) Humanity at the end of this war will know that it largely owes its freedom to the fact that the British Empire had proved to be a reality, and not a sham of the day of little nations. (Cheers.) It is around them that the greatest struggle for liberty is being fought. It is they who first accepted the challenge which will decide the fate of the human race for ages to come. (Cheers.) Their destiny is interwoven with that of humanity. They have been overwhelmed for the moment by the legions of the oppressor, but not one of them has repented of its defence, or surrendered its independence, and the day of their restoration will also be the day of deliverance for the world. (Cheers.)

The little nation is for ever playing a decisive part in human history. Great empires are necessary for protection, for security, for strength, the smaller nations for concentrated and intensive effort. The little nation is the small—(Continued at foot of next column.)

SUBMARINE BARBARITY.

RESOLUTION OF BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

At the Trade Union Congress at Blackpool on September 6th, a special resolution dealing with the welfare of merchant seamen during the war was moved by Mr. Robert Williams (Transport, Workmen's Federation) in the following terms:—

"That this congress expresses its profound regret at and emphatic protest against the barbarous practices employed by the enemy submarine commanders. It records its earnest conviction that these practices are calculated to destroy the high and noble traditions of the sea, which compel seafaring men to strive to effect rescue and life-saving despite any questioning assistance. It records its highest praise to our brave and self-sacrificing merchant seamen for the manner in which they have conveyed to our shores the essential foodstuffs and raw material, and it calls upon the working class forces in the adversary countries to use every effort in order to guarantee that all methods and means of life-saving should be utilised when merchant tonnage is sunk, such means as methods to be in accordance with the Geneva Convention and the Red Cross activities of all civilised countries, belligerent and neutral."

They applauded the sentiments of President Wilson, said Mr. Williams, when he aimed his most incisive shafts at the German people themselves, and they would be well advised to aim their shafts direct at the German working-class movement. The resolution was seconded by Mr. H. Godwin.

Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, speaking on behalf of the seamen, declared that the resolution was of vital importance to the German working-people themselves. (Hear, hear.) He had proved that the German working-classes heartily endorsed the whole of the murders committed by German submarines. There was in his the principal working-class leaders, which, after investigating the charges, British seamen had made, they recorded their unanimous conclusion that Germany was quite justified in all that had been done by the German submarines. But it must be remembered that leaders sometimes came to conclusions without consulting the rank and file. (Cheers.) He knew no country where there was more the case than in Germany. The one objection he had always had to German trade unionism was that the whole was ruled from the top, and the lower dog was ignored. This resolution sure the German people an opportunity of saying whether or not they endorsed the action of their leaders. He hoped that for the sake of humanity, for the sake of good international relationships in the future the German workers would repudiate what some of their leaders had done. Our seamen had made up their minds deliberately that, regardless of what Governments might do, they were determined to punish the Germans to the utmost of their deeds. (Cheers.) They were determined that no nation should be recognised by them which did not maintain the true traditions of the sea traders which Germany had utterly disgraced. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried amid cheers.

PASSENGER LIST.

DEPARTURES.

Mrs. W. R. Bailey, Mr. W. C. Barker, Mr. A. B. Babcock, Miss C. Chapman, Mr. F. A. Carmona, Mr. C. W. Clifton, Mr. H. A. R. Conant, Mr. O. J. Derham, Miss A. M. Donaldson, Miss M. L. Gillman, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Gunn, Mr. D. E. Henry, Mr. R. Janssen, Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Jacobsen, Mr. J. Knott, Mrs. Ruth McHugh, Mr. E. W. Mulder, Miss E. Maarten, Mr. V. R. Heath Olsen, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Remedios, Mr. Jose M. Salinas, Mr. W. J. Seligman, Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Tingchang, Mr. and Mrs. R. Alonso, Mr. and Mrs. David Barth, Miss S. Ellis, Miss D. M. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Levy, Mrs. S. Macarang, Mrs. M. Moore, Mrs. Richard, Mr. Felix Pineda, Mr. A. Master, A. and Mrs. M. Romero, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Smith, Mr. L. E. Stevens, and Mr. F. A. J. da Silva.

holder, and the small holding is better for intensive cultivation than the great ranch. Do not let the grandeur of great empires in action blind us to the fact that the greatest gifts ever brought to the dwellers of this earth have come through little nations. (Cheers.) Go to the Far West, and there you will find giants of the forest which have defied the storms of centuries, and now stand erect piercing the skies. You are overawed by the majesty of their strength, but they give you a sense of shelter and protection. It is the little trees which bear fruit, and the richest fruit that ever contributed to human delight and recruitment has grown on the little nations planted in the Garden of the Lord. (Cheers.) Why, the greatest literature of England was produced when its population was not greater than that of Serbia, and when it was considerably less than that of Belgium. Some of the most enduring masterpieces of the world came from a state whose area and population were less than that of an average English county.

The historic ceremony we are now approaching comes down from the mists of the past, when another great empire held sway over Britain. It was a famous empire. It ruled the earth. Ancient and powerful nations trembled at its feet. But when it had reached the height of its splendour the Word was made flesh in a humble family of a tiny little nation. When colossal empires are at war and the armies of any one of them are more than twice the whole population of Wales, I rejoice to attend the festival of a small people in the land of a great one. But, great and small, we are more than ever united. The British Empire is made up of many nations—some great, some small; but to-day we are one people, one in purpose, one in action, one in hope, one in resolve, one in sacrifice, and soon we shall be one in triumph. (Loud cheers.)

THERAPION

THE GREAT PAIN-KILLER

FOR ALL PAINS

AND ALL AFFECTIONS

OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

AND ALL AFFECTIONS

OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

AND ALL AFFECTIONS

OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

17

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

63

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

TIEN-TSIN	"SUNNING"	On 30th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHENKING"	On 3rd Nov., 4 P.M.
TIEN-TSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 4th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 6th Nov., Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, making Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents

TELEPHONE 16

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Ocean Steamers having good accommodations on First Class, Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAI-TAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	WED. DAY, 31st Oct., at Noon.
"HAI-HONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 6th Nov., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFAIR & CO.,
General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

Two above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	at	from	1917	1917
COLOMBO	at Noon	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

E.E.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave Suez about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For further information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, TOKIWA MARU (SATURDAY, 8th Dec., at Noon.
Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Capt. Ogura 15,150

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and TANGO MARU (FRIDAY, 16th Nov., at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA Capt. Syed 13,500

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI and KOBE

SHANGHAI, KOBE (KASHIMA MARU (WEDNESDAY 14th Nov., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Tozawa 21,000

YOKOHAMA (MISHIMA MARU (MONDAY, 3rd Dec., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Nishimura 6,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and CRYLON MARU (SUNDAY, 4th Nov., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Tunda 10,000

YOKOHAMA (TAISHO MARU (FRIDAY, 9th Nov., at 11 A.M.
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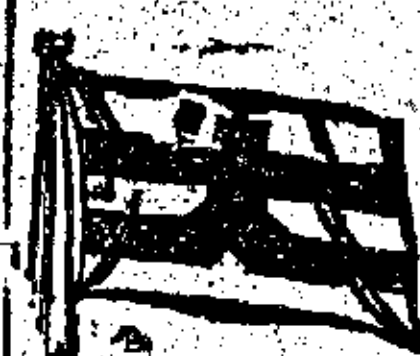
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These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

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